WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 187

THOMAS DEFEAT OF HOOD.

TWO VIEWS OF IT BY GENERAL SHERMAN

GEN. BO ANTON'S EXPLANATION OF THEM. SING! LER PREAKS OF A MILITARY MEMORY

MI STREETEOUS AND SCATHING CRITICISM FindScation of the Character and Fam

of a Deceased General-Quotations From the Memoirs of General Sherman Contrasted with Extracts from flicial Dispatches and Correspond-

[Copyright, 1875, by H. V. Roynton. Open totthe Newspaper Press. Other Rights Reserved.) Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. WASHINGTON, June 28. No sooper had our army reached Savannah that a sickening anxiety set in about headquarters to hearffrom Nashville. An army of 60,000 men had marched away from its enemy, leaving him moving toward the North to be taken care of with what Gen. Sherman calls the "somewhat broken forces" at the disposal of Thomas. Exultation over the "great march" was fast dving away at headquarters. The question uppermost there was: Will Hood evade or defeat Thomas and in vade Kentucky and the North? Writing the day

after he entered Savannah to Gen. Webster, a Nashville, Sherman said in a letter, referred to in the Memoirs, but not given: I have also from the War Department a copy of len. Them is dispatch, giving an account of the stack on Bood on the lath, which was successful int not complete. I wait for further accounts with many or Thomas complete success to inaccisary or rindicate my plans for this company, and I There was no peace at headquarters till this doubt was fully resolved, and this painful suspense removed by the news of final and complete victory at Nashville. This victory was full deliverance for Gen. Sherman from the verdict be had recorded when the march began. Of this time he wrote, (vol. 2, p. 170:) "Should we fail, this march would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crary

the Ohio river, this verdict would assuredly have And so, considering the bearings which the battle of Nashvile has upon Sherman's campaign to the sea, his best friends may well be surprise i to

fool," Had Hood defeated Thomas, or reached

The following extracts from the "Memnirs" in-loate the treatment which this branch of the subsect receives:

As soon as the army had reached Savannah, and had opened communication with the neet, I endeavored to accretain what had transpired in Tennessee since our departure.

As to fore described, Gen. Hoof had three full corps of infantry—S. D. Lee's, A. P. Stewart's, and Chestham "s—at Florence, Ala., with Forrest's corps of c varry, numbering in the aggregate about 5, (co men. Gen. Thomas was in Nashville, Tenn., which is naged in reorganizing his army out of principle in ongoef in reorganizing his army out of

only of defending Nashville, but of beating Hoodin the open field. I set Thomas remained inside of
Koskville, seemingity possine, until General Hood
had cleased upon him and had intremeded his position. * At that time the weather was coldand cleased upon him and had intremeded his position. * At that time the weather was coldand cleased upon him and had intremeded his position. * Thus, masters stood at Nashville, white
we were closing "own on Savannah, in the carly
part of Breember, bott and the country, as well as
General Grant, was alreaded at the seaming passive
conduct of General Thomas; and General Grant, was alreaded at the scanning passive
conduct of General Thomas; and General Grant,
bought of the structure of the cleaning to
the thought of the structure of the clean
hat General John A. Logan, happening to be at
clity Point, was sent out to supersed General
Thomas. Luckity for the latter, he acted in time,
gained a magnifecent victory, and thus escaped so
terrible a fate.

It seems never to have occurred to Gen. Sherman that all these troubles came to Gen. Thomas
through the misrepresentations made to General
Grant of Thomas' force, in the dispatch of November 1, and others of a similar purport.

After marrating the demand on Hardee to surrender Savannah, his refusal, and subsequent
escape, and the occupation of the city, General
Sherman again recurs to Thomas before Nashville, and in more generous terms:

Meantime, on the lish and delth of December, were
fought, in front of Nashville, the great battles in
which Gen. Thomas so unobly fulfilled his promise
to ruin Hood, the details of which are fully given
in his own official reports long since putilished.
Rimors of these great victories reached as at Savannah by piecemeal, but his official report came
on the 25th of December, with a letter from Gen.
Grant, Gen. Webster, to Gen. Thomas, complianad
ing him to the highest terms. His bettien a contective
comprehended by Mr. Lincoth, who recognized it
fully in his personal letter of Dec

COMMLETS FROM THE RECORDS.

In comparing the above statements with the records, it is necessary to go back to the estimate General Sherman placed upon the forces of Hood and those under the control of Thomas, when the object was to procure General Grant's permission to march for the sea without first destroying

Hood.

From Resacs, on November 1, he telegraphed Grant as tollows:

As you foresaw, and as Jeff. Davis threatened, the enemy is now in the fail-tide of exectation of his grand plan to destroy my communications and select this army. His infaniry, about thirty thousand, (30, 92,) with Wheeler and Roddy's cavarry, from even to ten thousand, (7,00 to 18,000, army, aron, win the neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, and the water being flow are able to cross at test. Thomas has, hear Athens and Pulsaki, Stanley's corps, about 15,000 etong, and School-id's corps, 10,000, en route by rail, and has at least 50,000 to 2,000 en route by rail, and has at least 50,000 to 2,000 en, no well as the time. Also, General promises the two divisions of Smith and Mower, belonging to me, but i doubt if they can reach Tennessee in less than ten days. * * I have retainer about 50,00 good troops, and have sent back full 25 90, and have instructed Gen. Thomas to hold defensively Nashwille, Chattanogas and Decataryall strongly fortified and provisioned for a long slege.

The points to be noted in connection with this telegram are that Hood's forces were then astimated by Sherman at from 37,000 to 40,000, while Thomas troops were stated to be from 45,000 to 20,000, besides new rogtmunt conscripts arriving all the time, and the two divisions of A. J. Smith.

Instead of Smith's troops reaching Thomas in

Smith, Instead of Smith's troops reaching Thomas in ten days, they did not reach him for thirty ten days, they did not staining 50,000 General Sherman instead of retaining 50,000

Thomas was instructed to hold Nashville defensively.

To write at this late day of General Thomas being in Nashville, "seemingly passive," and "quetly engaged in reorganizing his army," is, in view of the aimost superbuman efforts which the "somewhat broken forces at his disposal" were making to prepare for the defeat of Hood, to perpetrate an injustice to the dead which the General of the army could easily have avoided. And, as if to make this passiveness and quiet apparent to all and the more traccusable, and the great risk which Sheamen saw in leaving him to grapple Hood at every disadvantage less apparent, the Memoirs present the estimate given below of Thomas' strength, which agrees heister with the dispatch of November 1, already quoted, nor with the fact as recorded in the official records. A summing up of the statement will show that it places Thomas' strength of all kinds at from \$2,700 to \$8,700, besides several garrisons, when, in fact, the official returns show that the effective force present at the battle of Nashville was \$5,472, while the dispatch of November 1 fixed it at from \$6,000 to 70,600.

Says Gen. Sherman, vol. 2, page 162:

From 63,000 to 70,000.

Says Gen. Sherman, vol. 2, page 162:

He ther had at Nashville about 8,000 or 10,000 new troops, and as many more civil employees of the Quartermaster's Department, which were not seited for the field, but would be most useful in manuing the excellent forts that aiready covered Nashville. At Chattanooga he had den, Steedman's division, about 5,000 men, besides garrisons for the Aller of the Steedman's division, about 5,000 men, besides garrisons for the field. Buseau's division, which was full 5,000 strong, ladependent of the necessary garrisons for the railroad. At Decadurand Huntaville, Alabama, was the infanter fill vision of feen. R. 6, Granger, estimate waching thousand: and near forence, a later of General Educations of the fill of the season of the fill of the control of the control of the season of the fill of the control of the fill of the control of the fill o Says Gen. Sherman, vol. 2, page 162:

unywhere in the open field, besides garrisons to se-cure the railroad to his rear as far forward as Chat-tanooga.

THOMAS COMPLIMENTED IN THE HIGHEST TERMS.

In the earlier quotations of this ietter will be found some wenerous words spoken of Thomas' success at Nashville, coupled with the statement that, upon learning the result, be wrote through General Webster complimenting Thomas in the highest terms. Though not produced, that letter exists in the records, and that part of it in the least complimentary in its character is as follows:

least complimentary in its character is as follows:

HDQ'RS, MILLITARY DIVISION MISSISSIFFI, IN THE FIRID SAVANNAH, GA., Pec. 23, 1864. J Grenwell J. D. Webster, Noarheille, Teans, 1864. J Grenwell J. D. Webster, Noarheille, Teans, 1864. I December, 1864. December, 1865. December 1865.

at the result.

Show this letter to Gen. Thomas, and tell him to consider it addressed to him, as I have not time to write more now.

I am, very truly yours.

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major General. Major General,
Perhaps the most glaring instance of injustice
to Gen. Thomas to be found among the many in
the brok appears on page 2500. It is contained in
a general fetter to Grant upon the situation before Savannah, and plans for a coming campaign,
dated in front of the latter place December 16.
It contains the following paragraph in regard to
Thomas:

Thomas:
I myself am somewhat astonished at the attitude of things in Tennessee. I purposely delayed at Kingston until Thomas astured me that he was all ready, and my lest dispatch from him of the 12th of Navember was fall of confidence, in which he promised me that he would ruin Hood if he dared to advance from Florence, urging me to go ahead, and give myself no concern about Hood's army in Tennessee. whe did not turn on him at Frankin, after the him and the him at the him at frankin, after checking and discomiting him, surpasses my understanding. Indeed, I do not approve of his expension of the control of the strength of the him and the control of the him the control of the him and action; but he for the him is also in the troops for great the full close and brave. and the troops for great confidence in him. I still hope he will out-manoniver and destroy Hood.

confidence in him. I still hope he will out-manusaver and destroy Hood.

This letter, with the exception of the above extract, was printed in full by Gen. Sherman in the
report he placed before the Committee on the
Cenduct of the War, in May 1865. The country
was still ringing with the probe of Thomas. It
would have been a serious thing to have printed
it then; butmow, when Thomas is dead, and Sherman is vindicating himself for history, this unjust
paragraph is hunted up and given to the world
with the remark (page 209) that the letter now
produced "is a little more full than the one
printed in the report of the Committee on the
Cenduct of the War, because in thal copy I omitted the matter concerning Gen. Thomas, which
now need no longer be withheld."

Even if Gen. Sherman believed the paragraph
was just when he wrote it, he well knew it to be
cruelly unjust when he printed it.
On the 23d of December, only a few days after
the date of this letter, he had written Gen. Webster in the letter already quoted:

I approve of Thomas' allowing Hood to come
north far shough to allow him to concentrate his I approve of Thomas' allowing Hood to come north far snough to allow him to concentrate his own men, though it would have preferred that Hood should have been the cked about Columbia.

should have been ch. cked about Colombia.
And in the text of his Memoir, only a few pages in advance of where he reproduces this paragraph, after enumerating all the force available about Pulaski, he writes, as already quoted:
This force aggregated about 20,000 men; was therefore inferior to the nimy; and Gen. Schoffeld was instructed, in case the enemy made a general advance, to inil back slowly toward Nashville, lighting till he should be reinforced by Gen. Thomas in person.

person.

Gen. Sherman also knew well that only a portion of the veteran reinfercements ordered to Gen. Thomas had succeeded in reaching Nashville till the day of the battle of Franklin; that the rest did not arrive at Nashville till the day succeeding that battle. that battle.

Among the last dispatches he sent to Goneral
Thomas at Nashville before starting on the
march to the see was this order, dated October 31:
You must unite all your men into one army, and
abandon all minor points if you expect to defeat
Hood.

abandon all minor points if you expect to defeat Hood.

And the very last dispatch, before starting South, was one notifying Thomas of his belief that all information seemed to indicate that Beauregard (Hood) would attempt to work against Nashville:

I can hardly believe that Beauregard would attempt to work against Nashville:

I can bardly believe that Beauregard would as a tase, at this starc of the war, but all information seems to point that way.

And if all thus far related is not enough to show that there was nothing in the situation at Nashville surpassing Sherman's understanding, the terms of the congratulatory order he prints in full a few pages beyond, where he records this shock to his powers of comprehension, are conclusive, and a brief extract will suffice:

Generals Thomas and Schofield, commanding the clusive, and a brief extract will suffice:

Genera: Thomas and Schofield, commanding the departments to our rear, returned to their posts and prepared to decoy Gen. Hood into their posts and prepared to decoy Gen. Hood into their makes while we came on to complete the original journey. At most at the moment of our victorious entry into Sounniah came the welcome and expected nears that our convoces in Tennessee had also fulfilled nobty and well their part, had decoyed Gen. Hood to Nashville and then furned on him, defeating his army thoroughly, capturing all his artifiery, great numbers of prisoners, and were still pursuing the iragment down in Alabama.

There were several other paragraphs reflecting upon Gen. Thomas which were omitted from the letters furnished the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which are now reproduced, but the citation of one is quite sufficient.

citation of one is guite sufficient.

There is a brief letter in the records not quoted in the Memeirs, which contains a sentence fitted for the close of a chapter on the operations at Nashville and Savannab. Mr. Lincoln had written Gen. Sherman, in the letter before quoted:

Now, the undersking before a crosses, the honor.

quoted:

Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours: for I believe pone of us went further than ic acquiesce. And taking the work of Gen. Thomas into the count, as is should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Fot only does it afford the obvious and immediate military advantage, but in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole of Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see great light. To which Gen, Sherman replies:

To which Gen. Sherman replies:

I am gratified at the receipt of your letter of December 25, at the hands of Gen. Logan, especially to observe that you appreciate the division I made of my army, and that each part east duly apportioned to its cork.

Two pictures will rise here before the mind. In one appear Gen. Thomas struggling, in the face of a veteran and concentrated enemy, then far outnumbering him at every point, to concentrate enough fragments to give battle, finally accomplishing the task and achieving victory.

In the other picture Sherman, with 62,000 selected men, thoroughly armed and equipped, marches down the sea unopposed, summons Hardee's 10,000 to surrender, who first refuse, and three days thereafter escaped.

II. V. B.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Bishop Smith, the pre-siding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Uni-ted States, has drawn the members of a prelimited States, has drawn the members of a preliminary court of inquiry, before which the charges
against Bishop Whittingham, of this diocese, will
be examined. This committee will meet in Baltimore in a few weeks. If the charges are sustained Bishop Whittingham artial, before a court
of seven bishops, will follow. It will be remembered that Bishop Whittingham was presented
to Bishop Smith for refusing to act on the presentment of the standing committee of this diocese, charging two clergymen of Mt. Calvary
church, in this city, with reciting at a burial service prayers for the dead, involving the doctrine
of purgatory. The matter has created a deep
feeling in this diocese.

Bond Robbery in a Private House. NEW YORK, July 12.—At noen to-day two well-dressed men obtained admission to the house of Mathias M. Dourer, No. 50 West Eleventh street, by representing themselves to be Oroton water tax collectors. They had po sooner entered when they seized Mrs. Douser, who was alone, bound, gagged and handcuffed her, and then admitted gagged and handculed her, and then admitted five other confederates, when all proceeded to ransack the house from top to bottom. They ob-lained \$40,000 in Virginia State bonds, but over-looked \$10,000 of New York Central securities. After the departure of the robbers Mrs. Douser succeeded in attracting the attention of a passer-by, and she was rescued from her painful position. No clue to the thieves.

Crop Reports. Council Bluffs, lowA, July 12.—The Non-percii will to-morrow contain the crop advices from correspondents and exchanges from the counties of Mills, Potrawotomic, Fremont, Page,

ing general result: Wheat, cats, and barley.

A Saloon Closed. Columbus, Onio, July 12.-Last night the new notorious Corbin saloon building at Wester-ville was found to be on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. It is said that some unknown parties entered the building, and placing a lot of parties entered the building, and placing a lot of rubbish in an inner room piled all the bottles of liquor on it, and then set it on fire. Between the explosion and fire the building is worth very little. Corbin is at present ill with fever, but de clares when he recovers he will try another saloon. The people of Westerville are greatly elated over closing this place, and declare no sa-loon shall live in their tows.

LONDON, July 12.—This morning's Post says the Earl of Derby, the Foreign Secretary, has been requested to receive a deputation of persons interested in the Nova Sectia coal fields for a con-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. HEGATTA AT CAPE MAY

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

PREPARATIONS FOR SARATOGA BOAT RACE.

RIOT AMONG CATHOLICS AND ORANGEMEN Fraud Discovered upon the State of

Louisiana-A Riot at Clarksville, Tennessee, between Irishmen and Negroes-Fraternisation of Methodists at Round Lake, New

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

The Cape May Regatta-Immense Crowd in Attendance. ude is assembled on the beach, the hotel fronts, lawns, pavilions, and in carriages, to witness the is anchored in the stream, having on board the judges, committee men and press representatives The Plymouth Rock took in her passengers from Congress Hall pier, and close alongside were the

steam yachts Eutaw, Young America, Bay Club, revenue cutter Pilgrim, and steam tug Dorie The preliminaries occupied considerable time, the spectators being good-natured and cheerful.
The fing-boat was anchored off the shore fronting the Stockton house. All being in readiness, the signal guns were fired, and the yachts bore into

TACHTS PARTICIPATING.
They consisted of yachts Madeline, Mohawk, lute, Rambler, Idler, Eva, Sunshine, Dread-Resolute, Rambler, Idler, Eva, Sunshine, Dread-naught, John V. Creely, and the sloops Vindex, Sadie, White Wing, Reiver and Kaiser Wilhelm. The wind is dead ahead, but very light, and sat-a sufficient working breeze. A shower of rain is starting up, which will further check the wind. This makes a start exceedingly difficult, and con-suitations are being held as to the most advisable course to pursue.

for the present. The Tallapoosa has been pass-ing around the yachts, and most of them have anchored. A postponement until the turn of the tide is regarded as most probable. There is much

gatta.
[Special Correspondence of National Republican.]

CAPE MAY, July IV, 1875.
The season at this fashionable coast city, which had every indication a few weeks ago of being both backward and slow, has opened in earnest, accompanied with brilliant prospects for being a successful one. There are more people here now than ever before at so early a period of the month, and the hotel p oprietors and tradesmen are cerrespondingly happy and subliant with the rich harvest they expect to reap. There have been wonderful improvoments made in the last year, clipsing in a measure what has been done in Washington by the Board of Public Works. An elegant drive of several miles has been made along the ocean front, removing the old unsightly bath-houses and replacing them with new ones The drive is very wide, and lights are placed along the whole distance, giving the place a look similar to Pennsylvania avenue at night. There similar to Pennylvania avenue at night. There has been built a new town called Sea Grove, distant from the city of Cape May 114 miles, on the road to the steambeat isnding and near the lighthouse, with wide avenues, a splendid hotel, magnificent cottages, an immanse tabernacie of pretty and unique design for religious worship, including a splendid fresh-water lake, with boats for pleasure, &c. and all in the short space of ten weeks; reminding one of his boyhood days and Aladdin and his wonderful lawn for the reality.

taken place, and that more boats will contest for the prizes than have been seen in previous races.

THE PRIZES,
which arrived at the Stockton hotel to-day, are the finest work in solid silver and gold that lever saw, and very costly and elaborate. They are inclosed in splendid walnut boxes, lined with colored satin, and you may judge of their size when I tell you that three of the boxes are each as large as a lady's Saratoga trunk.

A pier has been built immediately in front of the city, extending out into the ocean 600 feet, where the boats will land. The steamer Plymouth Hock, built by Jim Fisk, and now owned by Jarrett & Palmer, will be there to accompany the yachts competing for the prizes, and also several steamers from Philadelphis.

The old drives and the fine additions made thereto have made riding more a teature at this resort than ever before, consequently horses and vehicles are in demand. Your enterprising townsman, Mr. Allison Nailor, jr., has his stabler here, and makes the finest show with his teams that are to be seen on the island. The equipages are frequently taken for private turnouts, and reflect credit on their owner for style and attractiveness. He is certainly deserving of the large patronage that he receives.

A passenger railway is now the approaching scheme. The work is to be commonced next Monday and be finished in ten days, and will run from the depot along the shore to the steamboat landing.

Cid ocean is prime for [bathing, and has many

The Saratoga Regatta.

The Saratoga Regatta.

Saratoga, July 12.—The arrivals indicate a large attendance at the regatta to-merrow. Ameng the prominent persons here is Vice President Wilson. On Tuesday forenoon a single scall race, for which there are three entries—Wild, of Harvard; Kennedy, of Yale, and Francis, of Cornell—will occur at 11 o'clock. The freshmen's race, the crew entering from Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and Brown, will come off at 11:30 o'clock. The University race, the crews numbering 131, will take place on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. It is believed that still water can be had in the forenoon, and that races on both days will be on time. The Williams boat was quite serionaly fractured by the collision of Saturday, and the accident has not improved the chances of the crew. The Yale still seems to be the favorite crew, though Cook does not express as much confidence as he did last year.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Athletic Base Ball Club held a meeting to-night. A communi-cation was received from the Boston club asking the Athletics to sign an agreement that the home club shall be responsible for disorder on its ground during a game, and if the disorder continues for ten minutes and stops the play that the game should be decided in favor of the visiting club by a score of 9 to 0. This was not agreed to, but the president was instructed to notify the Bostons that they should be guaranteed protection when playing in this city.

This afternoon the Athletics, without the services of McBride, Force, Hall, Clapp and Fisher, were defeated by the amateur J. B. Doerrolub of this city by a score of 6 to 4.

New York, July 12.—St. Louis 6, Athletics 2.

Mining Troubles.

Pottaville, Pa., July 12.—Since the resumption took place there have been signs of discontent among the miners in the employ of individual operators against the ten per cent. reduction. The men aver that a compromise would be more just to all parties concerned. Though the dissatisfaction among the men has existed in various parts of the region fer some time, there was no strike inaugurated until to-day, when the miners turned out at St. Clair to a man. At Wadesville

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—A dispatch from Clarks-ville, Tenn., says two Irishmen, named Conners and Jeffcott, attacked a colored boy with a knife Saturday night. The next morning a body of about twenty negroes attacked the two Irishmen and ran them into a grocery, whence they were afterward taken by the police to the station-house for safety. The same night the negroes assaulted the grocery with pistols, stones and axes, and almost demolished the building. Several disreputable houses were also mobbed, and the alarm-bell rung. While the police were investigating the alarm the friends of the Irishmen broke down the door of the calaboose and set them free. A general riot was feared at one time, but everything is quiet to-night. No one was seriously hopt. and Jeffcott, attacked a colored boy with a knife

OR S NGEMEN.

Annual Picnic of the Order up the Hudson New York, July 12.—The Orangemen of this city assembled this morning at their various headquarters, and marched in bodies to barges in East and North rivers, in which they embarked for the grove on the Hudson to take part in their second annual picnic, together with lodges from Brooklyn and Jersey City, which will meet them STREET PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Loyal Orange Institution of Philadelphia and vicinity celebrated the one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne to-day with a grand street parade through the principal thorough-fares.

ORANGE CELEBRATION IN ENGLAND AND IRB-LAND.

LONDON, July 13, 6a. m.—The usual Orange celebration took place yesterday in Dublic and towns throughout Ulster, and in Liverpool. At most of the meetings resolutions were passed condemning home rule. No disturbance is any-where reported.

where reported.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 12.—A serious riot occurred in this city to-night, resulting from an attack made by a mob upon members of a Ledge of drangemen, returning from a pinnic at Laureil Grove, four miles up the Merrimae river. The pienic passed off quietly, and no trouble was anticipated, though threats had been made in the morning, and some of the men carried frearms in consequence. About a dozen Orangemen, with ladies and children, disembarked at the steamer-landing on Water street, and started to walk up town. A crowd of several hundred Irish were at the landing, and followed them, shouting and jeering. When in front of the Pacific mills the crowd commenced throwing stones.

THE FIRING QUICKLY DISPERSED

crowd commenced throwing stones.

THE FIRING QUICKLY DISPERSED
the mob, who scattered in all directions. It is
impossible to learn the sacurate result of the
shooting. So far as is known no one was killed
cutright. Two men, one woman and a boy,
twelve-years old, were wounded; none serieusly.
Of the Orangemen, twelve were wounded with
stones and bricks—some of them quite soverely,
and four policemen were more or less hurt. The
riot lasted two heurs and shalf, and extended
over a route of a mile through the most thicklysettled portion of the city. The affair is condemned on every hand as most unproveded. The
courage and pluck of the mayor undoubtedly
saved many lives.

ONE OF THE LADIES WAS STRUCK

courage and pluck of the mayor undoubtedly saved many lives.

ONE OF THE LADIES WAS STRUCK three times and badly hurt. All of the party were more, or less injured by missiles thrown at them during a balf mile walk to the police station, whither they went for protection. Four of the men had on regalis, which particularly inceused the mob. One of the mea was severely hurt about the head, and had his sash torn from him. On arriving at the station word was sent to the mayor, who soon arrived at the scene and undertook to disperse the mob of men and boys, but without avail. The cries and jeers of the mob drowned his voice. The mayor, with a squad of police, started to take the party through the crowd to their homes. Essex street, through which they had to pass, was at this time filled for half a mile with the mob.

A shower of stones and missiles was hurled at the party as soon as they appeared upon the street. With the exception of the mayor, every one of the party was hurt. Potteman Gummel was knocked down and badly hurt. James Spinlow, who was trying to protect his brother's wife, was knocked down, receiving a terrible wound in the head from a brick. At the corner of Union and Spring streets the m.b made a furious onslaught, when nearly all the police and Orangemen were knocked down. The latter, in self-defense, drew revolvers and began firing on the mob, who were shouting, "Kill the d——d Orangemen."

ALL PRACEPUL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Meeting Between the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

The correspondent of the London Times at Vienna telegraphs: "The meeting of the Em-peror of Austria with the Emperor of Russia in Bohemia is quite spontaneous. It was prompted by that friendship and intimacy which has sprung up between the monarchs since, after long entrangement, they met again as triends at Berlin, and later at Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is not the result of any planning, but it comes about, as it were, by itself. Archduke Albrecht, on his way to the French seaside, went to Jugen-heim and to Ems to convey the affectionate greetings of his imperial nephew to the Both return the act of friendly courtesy, the Emperor of Russia by going out of his way to meet his friend the Emperor of Austria in Bohemia, while the German Emperor makes the detour by Iseni to go to his care in the bashs of Gastein. In accordance with this the meeting of the two Emperors in Bohemia will be without any official ceremony. Only a small suite will accompany the Emperor of Austria. Instead of returning as usual by the direct road through Germany, the Crar passes over the railway which goes through the northwesterly portion of Bohemia, entering the Austrian territory by Eger and leaving it again at Bodenbach. The meeting will be held at Kemotau, a small town which is a point of junction of the railway network in that part of Bohemia. The ground over which the two Emperors will travel together is that on which the allied armies in 1818 fought against Napoleon I."

Indian Hostilities.

San Francisco, July 12.—A private letter received here to-day reports an outbreak of hostilities on the part of the Hoopa Indians on Kiamath river. They shot and killed Raymond Carpenter, of the Florence mine, and then surrounding the mine, compelled the mento quit work. Word was sent to Camp Gaston, and a detachment of soldiers was dispatched to the mine. The Indians say the miners must leave, and, there not being say the miners must leave, and, there not being enough soldiers on hand to control the former, the situation is critical. A letter from the superin-tendent of the mine was to-day laid before Gene-ral Schofield, who promises prompt reinforce-

Hon. John Cessns, of Pennsylvania, is in the The Marquis de Chambrun is in New York city.

The Marquis de Chambrun is in New York city.

Admiral Porter and family are at the Pequot house, New London.

Monsigneur Charles La R'que, bishop of St. Hyacinth, died at Montreal on yesterday merning. ing.
Mr. R. W. Hubbard is fairly under way with a painting whose subject is cloud effect down the sound.
Brevet Major General John E. Smith, United States army, is quartered at the Grand Central hotel. States army, is quartered at the Grand Central hotel.

Assistant Secretary Cowen left town on Sunday evening, on a brief visit to relatives in the northern part of New York.

David Johnson is at work on a landscape on Ecopus creek—water, woods, and a little girl on the brink of the stream.

The King of Saxony has conferred the title of Knight of the Order of Albert on Dr. A. M., Ross, the naturalist, of Toronte.

Secretary Robeson's family are at Little Boar's Head, Northampton Beach, where they will be icined by the Secretary before long.

Monsigner Roncetti was enthusiastically received at Montreal by the Oatholies. A gold locket and \$400 in coin was presented to him.

The Washington correspondent of the San Antonio (Texas) Express says: Boulds Baker is here and represents that he has quit politics and is now as genileman.

Peter Coffey, aged 98 years and 5 months, who was pilot of Robert Fulton's first ferry-boat on the East river, is dying at his residence, No. 10 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

Frank Moulton and General Pryor are at the Mansion house, Long Branch. The hotel was yesterday visited by hundreds anxious to catch a glimpse of the great witness.

The young King of Spain has become the purchaser of several of Fortuny's water-color sketches and a picture by Don EnriquejEstaban, called "The Studio of Goya."

Norfolk boasts of a house which once had the hoor of sheltering Tom Moore as a guest, and la

The young Aing of Spain has become the purchaser of several of Fortuny's water-color sketches and a picture by Don Enrique Estaban, called "The S udio of Goya."

Norfolk boasts of a house which once had the honor of sheltering Tom Moore as a guest, and is which the norelist James was also domiciled. They speak of celebrating its Centennial anniversary.

Mr. Homer D. Martin is concluding his year's work with a wood interior cleft by a stream, which, failing hastily ever stones in the background, has collected itself into a calm flow as it approaches nearer.

The oldest inhabitant of Saratoga is Albert Clements, who is in his ninety-fourth year. The next is supposed to be Cel. W. R. Johnson, of Congress Spring, who has just presented a fine buck to the Albany city park.

Ex-Governor Cooke arrived in Washington from Liverpool Saturday, looking very well and hearty, as though he had enjoyed the very maximum of pleasure during his absence in Europe. His love of travel is not yet satisted. He started yester day for the North and a cooler clime.

Butler's retirement from public life, says a Massachusetts paper, "has been made perpetual." Indeed! We don't believe it. Let Butler get up and shake himself, and every Massachusetts voter opposed to him will go right hose and crawi under the bed.—Rocheler Democrat.

The oldest woman on Long Island is in her lot'n year. Her general health is very good, but hir vision is somewhat impaired, owing, probably, to a weakhese she has for sunf and whisky. Her sace should be a warning against the "weed" and the "worm." It is believed that if she does not reform she will die.

The Hon. R. C. Badger, United States district attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina, passed through Washington yesterday, on his return from a visit to New York. Mr. Badger leads the Republican ticket in Wake county in the pendig convention campaign in his State. He hould be elected by all means. Such men as he has proven himself to be are needed to strengthen the party if the South.

Soyyld Barghas

slave trade as long as he talks that way.

Colonel John S. Mosby has declined the invitation to deliver one of a series of addresses in Tremont Temple, Boston. He writes: "Although circumstances compel me to decline it, I assuryou that I do so from no want of sympathy with the noble object you protess a desire to promote-the restoration of fraternal relations between the people of the long-estranged sections of our court

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS FIRMMESS OF THE AMERICAN RIPLEMEN.

WILL NOT SHOOT ANOTHER TEAM MATCH BUT IOIN SATURDAY'S SPORT INDIVIDUALLY

SUCCESSFUL BETREAT OF CARLISTS They are Closely Pressed Toward the Mountains-A Propeller Attacked

and Disabled by a Whale-The French Floods-Weavers' Riot in Braun-Leave-taking of ment-The French Assembly - Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Shooting at Wimbledon-Damage to the Scythia. LONDON, July 12 .- The Telegraph's correspo ent at Wimbledon says after the receipt of Col. Gildersleeve's declination of the invitation to the Americans to shoot at Wimbledon on the 17th of August a picked eight, the council of the Nationa Rifle Association held an impromptu meeting and informally agreed that a match should be arranged, if possible, by returning to the terms of the first proposal.

Major Muretta, a Japanese, who is totally igporant of the English language, is the best marks

A SPECIAL CUP OFFERED. Lendon, July 12.-Mr. Parsons, of the Nationa Rife Association, in a letter to the agent here o the New York Associated Press, confirms the statement of the Telegraph's Wimbledon correspondent in regard to the willingness of the coun spondent in regard to the willingness of the council to make a match between the four eights, and says: "But considering Coi. Glidersieeve's declination final they, at a meeting on Saturday, resolved that a cup of the value of £100 should be given as an individual prise, to be shot for by the Americans and representatives of the three British eights of 1874 and 1875, on the atternoon of Saturday next, each man to have twenty-five shots at 1,000 yards range. There will be aspectal meeting of the council on Tuesday to confirm this resolution. This match will be very interesting, as exhibiting the finest long-range shooting in the world. We have resolved

ANOTHER BANQUET. EDINBURGH, July 12.—Mr. Robeson, the American consul, gave an informal banquet to the team to night, at the City Club. Several residents of Edinburgh were present and expressed their regret that there had been no opportunity to give the Americans an official reception as a manifestation of Scotland's kindly feeling towards the United States.

Got. Gildersleeve says nearly all the members of the team will reach London in time to take part individually in several matches at Wimbledon Saturday.

part individually don Saturday,

to be prepared next team

to be prepared next team

to be prepared next team with an Imperial team ready to try conclusion with any other nation, and we hope another gall iant band of Yankees will come and give to utake a lesson from Johnny, Sandy and Paddy They will have a hearty welcome, a fair field and no favor.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE STILL DEGLINES. COI. GILDERSLEEVE STILL DESCIONS.

LONDON, July 12.—COI. Glidersleeve has officially replied to an inquiry from the London agent of the Associated Press that the determination of the Associated Press that the determination of the American not to shoot another team match on this side of the Atlantic is final. He says the members of the team are now separated, and cannot be brought together for any purpose before next week. Five or six of them would probably be glad as individual s to shoot at Wimbledon on Saturday next if the Lloyde cup is offered for competition to all comers. Col. Gildersleeve has written a letter to Major Leech, tendering through him the thanks of the American team to the Lord Mayor, the reception committee, and the citizens generally of Dublin for the warm reception and realous and courteous attentions during the teams recent visit. A similar letter of thanks and good

this evening the Earl of Dorby, Minister of State for the Fereign Department, in reply to a question put by Lord Renkance, said the German note to Belgium, dated February 3, 1876, laying down certain international principles, had no application to Great Britain, who was not asked to acquesce therein. The subjects of that correspondence were now settled, and it was useless to discuss abstractions. The words of the German dispatch which had been quoted by the noble Lord were so vague that they did not admit of judicial interpretation.

If they meant that all acts having a tendency, however indirect or remote, to cause a disturbance in another State ought to be prohibited, that would be the most extraordinary and preposterous claim ever put forth in diplomacy. If they for a subject of the description of the description of Government to require another under menaces to silence its press or public speakers was an act which had always excited, and he hoped always would excite, the strongest sympathy for the latter and indignation against the former, because such a demand was oppressive and arbitrary.

Sir Edward Watkins has accepted the chairmanship of the

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF ERIE BUNDHOLDERS on condition that all interested support his appointment.

The steamship Scythia lest one biade of her propeller, and had another crushed by coming in contact with a whale off Rocho's Point. Otherwise she was not injured. She will return to Liverpool. Part of her passengers will go forward by the steamship China, which sails to-morrow for Boston, and the remainder by the Russia on Saturday next for New York. Her cargo will be shipped by the Bothnia on the 24th inst.

LONDON, July 12.—Corkling, of Manchester, has suspended. His liabilities are large. He owes \$600,000 to John Ranking & Ochalone.

MOODY AND SANKY'S PAREWELL MEETING

Cabrera Has Little Faith in Alfonsist Successes Under Jovellar.
London, July 12.—The Pall Mail Gazette says:

LONDON, July 12.—The Pall Mall Gezette says:

"We have received the following from a specially
well-informed correspondent:

"General Cabrera has left Blarritz for Bagneres de Bigarre, having abandoned his intention
of going to Madrid. He has small faith in the
nitimate success of General Jovellar's operations
against Dorregaray. Apparently, Dorregaray has
already escaped by an extraordinary march of
ninety kilometres. This agrees with Dorregaray's avowed intention not to fight except in the
Hasque provinces. The Carlist artillery now number one hundred and twenty guns, and more are
expected daily."

DORREGARAT STILL RETREATING.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch says ideneral Delatre has driven Dorregaray from Forrecill, Guara, Sieste and Boltana.

The Carlists resisted the Alfonsists stoutly, and lost many men in killed, wounded and prisoners. They retreated to the Valley of Aran, in the Pyronees. General Delatre satil pursuing them, and General Martines Canpos is making forced marches to join in pursuit.

MADRID, July 12.—The Government announces that military combinations have been made which will force Gen. Dorregaray to take refuge in France or to accept battle under circumstances which are sure to result in disaster, especially if made desperate, he should attempt to turn back on his line of retreat. DOMREGARAY STILL RETREATING.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. MADRID, July 12.—The draft of the new consti-tution reported by the committee on the 5th in-stant provides that the Senate shall be composed of three classes of members, viz: First, Senators by hereditary title. Second. Senators elected by popular corpora-Second. Senators rejected by popular tions.
Third, Senators nominated by the Crown.
All grandees of Spain receiving incomes of \$10,000 and over are included in the first class.
The Epoca reports that

ONE THOUSAND CARLIST PRISONERS have arrived at Valencia. The populace threat-ened to lynch some of the Carlist officers, and the authorities shipped them on a man-of-war to prevent a massacre.

Honors to Garibaldi on His Arrival at Cevita Vecchia.

Roma, July 12.—Garbaldi arrived at Cevita Vecchia to-day, on his way back to Captero. The crowd unborsed his carriage and drew him to his hotel. The town is illuminated to-night in honor

The Trouble in Hersegovina. LONDOR, July 13, 4 s. m.—The Standard pub-lishes advices from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, which represents the Panslavio emissaries spreading reports among the Hersegovinians that the Turks intended to extirpate the Uhristians. These falsehoods caused the insurrection, which

is taking great dimensions. Masses of insurgents surround the towns of Gasco, Nevesini and Stolats. Six hundred families have fied into Cro tio and Servia, and twelve hundred have arriv in Dalmatia at different points along the fronti-

FRANCE. Official Account of Loss of Life at Toulouse-Damage by Floods. Pauls, July 12.-An official telegram in the

foniteur corrects an exaggeration as the number people drowned in the Toulouse, and atates so ar only 216 bodies have been found. LONDON, July 12.—The News' Paris special re-perts that the country between Ville Franche and Macon has been laid waste by the floods to the extent of forty kilometres. Fine wheat and vine crops in many places have been utterly de-

stroyed.

Pans, July 12.—In the Assembly to-day the university education bill was discussed clause by clause. All amendments moved by the Liberals have been rejected by narrow majorities. Clericals are jubilant, and congratulate Bishop Dupanloup on their success. PROBABLE MOTION FOR RECESS.

Pans, July 12.—A motion will soon be intro-duced in the Assembly proposing a recess from July 35 to November 4. The Left will meet this by moving that the business be proceeded with uninterruptedly with a view to bringing about an early dissolution.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

MacMahon Called upon to Assist in Repressing the Carlists. LONDON, July 13-5 a. m.—The Paris corre-dent of the Times telegraphs that Senor Melins, the Spanish Embassador, had interviews yesterday with President MacMahon and the Duke de Cares, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He insisted that France should redouble her precau-tions at points on the frontier of Spain, where it is supposed that Gen. Dorregaray will endeavor to cross the boundary in order to enter Navarre by a detour through French territory.

He urged that in that case the followers of Dorregarsy be either arrested and interned or driven back into Spain.

Anticipated Riot Among the Weavers-Troops Held in Readiness. VIENNA, July 12.-The Presse reports that the weavers are on a strike in Brunn, and have arsumed a threatening attitude. Three battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry are held in

A Great Success for the Patriots. New York, July 12.- A letter from Havana says the cause of the sudden departure of Val-naseda from Havana on the 21st uit. was the news of eight hundred rebei cavairy having captured a Spanish convoy between Holquin and Gibors, in which the Spanish loss was about 50 in killed. The rebeis afterward captured the fort in the town of Majagus, in which the Spanish had taken refuge, and after executing the garrison blew up and burned the fort and houses.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were 508,340. The customs receipts were \$367,169.79. · Army Order.

First Lieutenant D. A. Lyle, U. S. A., has been rdered to report to the commanding officer of the Senicia arsenal, at California, for duty. Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Swen Johan Jonasson as vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Salt Lake City, Utah; also, Peter Headburg, as vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Donver, Octorado. The Powhatan at Aspinwall.

The Navy Department was yesterday advised of the arrival of the Powhatan at Aspinwall on Prince of Wales Medal.

Messrs. Wyon, of London, through the kindness of Mr. B. F. Sterns, United States dispatch agent, a beautiful bronse medal, struck by the corporation of the city of London to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The medal bears on the obverse the portraits of the Queen and Prince, and which are considered excellent lixenesses. The reverse shows the interfor of St. Paul's cathedral, where the thanksgiving services were held. As a work of art the medal is considered of superior value, and it is believed but few have found their way to this country.

Naval Gazette.

Lieut. Samuel Bolden to temporary command of Lieut. Samuel Bolden to temporary command of the Fortune, and on her arrival at the navy yard, Pensacola, to report himself detached from her, proceed home, and report arrival; Master Marcus D. Hyde to the Benedia at the navy yard, Mare Island, California: Assistant Paymaster Oits C. Tiffany to the coast survey steamer Blake. Assistant Engineer H. T. Dixon to the navy yard, Beaton. Betached—Commander George Dawey from the Narragansett, and placed on waiting orders: Licuts. George Ketter and Charles Seymour, Masters W. P. Conway and Francis Winslow, Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, and Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, and Assistant Engineer W. H. Naumann from the Narragansett, and placed on waiting orders; Licuts. William H. Parker and H. Walton Woodwin and Master Freeman H. Crosby from the Benecia, and placed on waiting orders; Licuts. William H. Parker and H. Winslow from the late Saranac, and when discharged from attendance before the court of inquiry to investigate the loss of that vessel, to report for duty on board the Benecia; Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin from the navy yard, Beston ordered to the Fortune.

Annual Settlement at the Philadelphia Mint-Annual Settlement at the Philadelphia Mint-

The annual settlement at the mint at Philadelphia was completed on the 3d of Philadelphia was completed on the 3d of the present month, and the showing was one of the most assistancery in the history of that institution. The total amount of gold operated on by the melter and refiner during the year was 742,003.276 standard troy ounces, valued at \$13,-504.712.11. The amount of loss or "wastage" in operating on this was \$7.003 ounces, valued at \$13,618.56. The legal allowance for wastage on the above amount of gold would be 742,003 ounces, (one thousandth of the whole amount,) so that his setual loss was about (1-0) one ninth of that allowed by law.

He also operated on 6,387,803.92 ounces of silver, valued at \$7.947,501.22, with a wastage of 476.53 ounces, or about (1-20) one twentieth of the legal amount.

The coiner operated on 636,873.12 standard Troy ounces of gold during the year, valued at \$13,011.

The coiner operated on 686,873.12 standard Troy ounces of gold during the year, valued at \$13.011.522.03. His loss was only 19.59 ounces or about (1-17) one seventeenth of his legal wastage. He also operated on 5.990.918.99 ounces of silver, valued at \$7.483,708.07, with a loss of 964.49 ounces or about (1-6) one sixth of the wastage allowed by law.

This is the best showing that has been made by the old parent mint for the last twenty-five years, and proves with what care the operations are conducted, the honesty of the employees, and the perfection which has been reached in the processes of separating and refining the precious metals.

metals.

In addition to the above this mint has manufactured a large amount of nickel and bronze coins and numerous medals—being the only one of our institutions which operate in these—besides supplying the other mints with all the dies necessary for coinage.

Information of Fraud Upon the State.

NEW YORK, July 12.-Attorney General Field New York, July 12—Attorney ceneral relation-day filed information in the First District Court against George C. Benham for obtaining \$35,000 from the State on fraudulent vouchers. The transaction on which the charges are based was developed during the recent investigation against Auditor Clinton. Benham is still at large.

Methodist Fraternization.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 12.-After the ser-ROUND JANK, N. Y., July 12.—After the sermon by Fishop Kavanaugh, this morning, Dr. Clarke, of Savannab, Georgia, presented the case of the Wesley Monumental Church now being erected in Savannah, and a collection of \$1,500 was taken up. Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have also given Dr. Clarke an autograph letter certifying their sympathy with the project of the M. E. Church South. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Springpield, Mass., July 12.—Martin's block.

Pittsfield, was gutted by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

PORTEMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—The United States steamers Lancaster and Dispatch arrived herethis morning. The Lancaster has infectious fever on board, and has gone into quarantine.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 12.—A break in the canal near here took place this morning. One hundred and fifty feet of the embankment was carried away.

can'll near here to be place the morning. One hundred and fifty feet of the embankment was carried away.

Zanksville, Onio, July 12.—Lewis Gerwig, of Cincinnati, and Charles Church, of this city, were drowned last night by the upsetting of a skiff. They were intoxicated.

[] Halifax, July 12.—Captain Richard Wash, of Summerside, and three other persons, were drowned off Malpique harbor, P. E. L., on Thursday last, during a storm.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 12.—Heavy rains for the past 48 hours have swollen the small streams. Railroad and public bridges are damaged and trains delayed. The crops are badly damaged.

MONTHEAL, July 12.—Yesterday afternoon a carriage containing Mrs. Bernard, of Belocil, her two danghters and son and two neighbors, was run into by a train near Belocil bridge. Two ladies were killed, and Mrs. Bernard and one of her daughters badly injured, and are not expected to ilye.

Chicago, July 12.—A man about fifty and a

since Sathruay, and were errately committed suicide.

Ocurago, July 12.—The fire here to-day destroyed Lewis' planing mill, Harsha's such and blind factory, Derosia a McDonald's carriage factory. Peth's pump factory, Salladin's marble works and Skinner's paint shop. Loss \$40,000.

WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

HOW IT IS DISTRIBUTED IN THE STATES. THE AGGREGATED PER CAPITA.

PER CAPITA IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

ELEVATION OF THE NEGRO IMPORTANT.

iu some of the States, North and South-Losses of Personal Property by the War-Possible Recuperation through the of Labor, Etc.

A writer in the Evening Post makes the follow-

THE PUBLIC DEST. The amount of national debt in 1870 was \$2,405,-000,000. The amount of public debt not national was \$864,000,000. This totalizes the public debt of the country at \$5,271,000,000, against assets in esti-mated wealth (excluding property of the Federal Government) of \$50,008,000,000. It is as if a man owning \$30,000 owed about \$3,000. True economy would dictate to him to allow for his debt and liv would dictate to him to allow for his dept and five only as though possessed of \$50,000, less \$3,000. By ignoring his debt in the badget, and paying it, or rather sustaining it by promises to pay, he really lives beyond his means and on a false theory.

It is a singular coincidence that the average premium on gold, or, mere correctly, the average discount on national currency, for the last few years is about equal to the percentage of public debt on public wealth as above stated. I leave it to wiser financial beads to may whether there is a vital relation between these resemblances. Apparently, like the case of the man just presented, we do not allow for our debt in our estimate of our wealth; but when the standard of values of the world, gold, tests us, the discrepancy becomes evident.

THE CENSUS DIAGRAM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF

THE CENSUS DIAGRAM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The superintendent of the census adopts an admirable plan for exhibiting a bird's-eye view of the distribution of wealth throughout the land. A map of the United States is colored with four different tints of the same color. That portion which is left uncolored indicates a state of wealth of less than three hundred dollars to each inhabitant. The lightest thit indicates a wealth amounting to from three hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per ceptic; the second shade, from seven hundred and fifty to two third, from twelve hundred and fifty to two thousand, and the fourth, or darkest tint, from two thousand dollars upwards.

The map, tinted according to this method, presents a true picture of the condition of the land as to accumulated resources. An attempt will be made to bring it before the mind of the reader.

as to accumulated resources. An attempt will be made to bring it before the mind of the reader.

South of the latitude of Richmond there is almost an unbroken expanse of white, indicating comparative destitution, or an average wealth of less than \$300 to each individual. Arkansas, Temessee, and Mississippi have large districts overspread with the lightest property tint, the exponent of a wealth ranging from \$300 to \$750 per capita, but the rest of the States south of Virginia's southern parallel of latitude have few and exceptional traces of the wealth tint. None of the States south of this line present a higher degree of wealth in any county than from \$500 to \$1,250 per head.

North of the latitude of Richmond there is almost an unbroken sweep of colored, map, indicating the presence every where of wealth, from three hundred dollars up. In many States, notably Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Penneylvanis, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the tint deepens more or less, indicating the more savered haunts of money—attaining to the maximum in the regions around New York city, Milwanker and Chicago, which appear to have more than two thousand dollars to each ishabitant. In these favored localities the golden rain appears to have descended in greater density than in any others; but there are many localities where the next degree of wealth is attained, that of twelve hundred and fifty to two thousand dollars per inhabitant. Eleven States contain districts of such character, greater or less in exthat of twelve hundred and fifty to two thousand dollars per inhabitant. Eleven States contain districts of such character, greater or less in extent. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island present on the map a wealth-lint in proportion to their extent which is relatively larger than that of the same degree in any other State. Ten of the Northern States are entirely covered with color, via. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode sisland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvanis, Delaware, Ohio and Indiana, indicating that there is no county in these States which has not at least from three hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per inhabitant.

THE RELATIVE ACCUMULATIONS.

In this connection it is well to investigate the details of some of the States, considered with reference to their entire population, to ascertain in what States the average wealth is greatest and least, and to consider some of the cases which produce such results. The greatest average accumulation of individual wealth is in New York State. Each New Yorker, on an average possesses \$4,851 worth of real and personal estate. Massachusetts rates next, with an average wealth of \$1,685 to each inhabitant. Connecticut has an average of \$4,431. These three States, therefore, appear to be upon aimost precisely the same plane of average individual wealth; and they are also in the same portion of the land, on the same parallels of latitude and, in justaposition. The commerce of Europe sifts principally through them, leaving a golden sediment in its passage: they were aimong the first States settled, and have, therefore, had a longer period in which to secumulate stores of wealth; they have never suffered from the ravages of war, and have been long free from the debilitating influences of stavery. It is natural, therefore, that they should precede all the other States in substantial wealth.

The State with the next largest average is Rhode Island, \$1,265 to each person. Still, the precedence is confined to the Eastern States. But no longer, for California assumes the next position in order, afferding an accumulation of \$1,005 to each Californian. California may properly be confidered as a State that has had wealth thrust which of right belongs to those States in the West which, without any natural advantages except fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, have elevated themselves into rich powers in the worth the first had been supposed to the result of the proper should be read to the draft; and, secondly, the money laid out for public uses is greater. Thus, in accordance with this general rule, the States just enumerated are taxed with very high per capits taxes. California a state in relative individual wealth. Here

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

It has been seen above that a great part of the personal property of the South was annihilated by the change in the status of the slave. It may be asked whether this is a real or only apparent loss of wealth; for the States still have the negro population as one of their wealth-producing forces, even if they no longer belong to their former masters. But the actual result of the change of status of the black man is not confined merely to a transfer of predits of labor from his master's pocket to his own pocket as their receptacle. In the days of slavery the black man was almost a mere musey-making machine, worked up to its full capacity by its owner, and goaded by the impelling power of the overseer and the lash to unremitting industry. Now these powerful forces have released their pressure on his energies. His instinct of self-pressure on his energies. His instinct of self-pressure on his energies. His instinct of self-pressure on his energies of his own, are substituted therefor. His native indolence, ougratulating itself on its chances of free exercise, asserts its sway over many of the hours formerly employed in labor, and unreheaded inclinations to vice further affect his usefulness.

clinations to vice further affect his meruliness.

THE ELEVATION OF THE MESSAGE THE INTEREST OF THE WHITE MAN.

THUS IT appears that the change from slavery to freedom has certainly affected the wealth of the South, and the effect will not disappear until the negro is developed into the possession of the same energy and power of self restraint as the white man. It is the interest of the white race to do this. Could we elevate the negro race, not by laws which only give them names as public officers, or members of legislative assemblies, but by energetic efforts to educate and improve each member of the race in our land, every individual so improved would be a source of incalculable benealt. The true wealth of a country is to be sought in the people themselves, not in the amount of buillion they can sign away. Instead of so much anxiety about the civil rights of the negro, let us rather make him by well-directed philagithrepic efforts what he should be, and his

civil rights will adjust themselves. No amount of artificial holstaring by enactments can supply the want of development in the race. Whatever offices are given to them they most frequently hold as creatures of amprincipled whites, who are the power behind the throns.

This must be so while the races are so unequal in energy, acumen and logical perception. Although a sad confession to make, is it not probably the truth that the fitteenth amendment and the civil rights bill were passed not for their merits, or on account of a debt due to the blacks, but because that race ould thus be better employed as a voting race and as an indusmoing force in national and State polities? Undoubtedly there were many men fresh from the contest which redeemed the black from stavery who were sincere and housest in their endeavors to fully emancipate him—such men, for instance, as were represented by Charles Summer. To such this interrogatory suggestion is not intended to apply. If, however, it is in any measure true, it is time that such evil and short-sighted motives should antirely leave the nation.

THE AVERAGE PERSONAL WEALTH.

The average personal wealth throughout the whole United States, including the Torritories, is \$772. The State of Delaware is, therefore, a sample of the average prosperity of the land in point of wealth.

TAXES RELATIVELY TO WEALTH.

The States which have the highest per capitatax are among the most prosperous in the land. Messechusetts is first, with a total taxation in 1870 of nearly twenty-five milliford, or seventeen dollars and ten cents to each individual. Nevada is second, with a per capita tax of thirteen dollars and innety-five cents apiece; Connecticut, eleven dollars and twenty-eight cents; and New York, eleven dollars and st cents. But one other State exceeds ten dollars and its ents. But one other State exceeds ten dollars in this respect, New Hampshire, whose taxation is ten dollars and twenty-two cents for each individual. The States lowest in individual taxation are Alabama, two dollars ninety-nine cents; Tennessee, two dollars sixty-four cents; Georgia, two dollars interesticated in the second cents, and Texas, one dollar and thirty-seven cents, which last-mentioned in connection with the average amounts of any State in the land. The six States first mentioned in connection with the average amounts of taxation have only about one third more inhabitants than those just enumerated, yet the former pay taxes (not national) to an amount of more than minety-one millions, and the latter only about thirteen millions. The meagranssoftheir levies for expenditure upon themselves is an index of the out-at-elbows, ragged condition of the States just named. TAXES RELATIVELY TO WEALTH.

GENERAL FRANCIS P. BLAIR. Incidents Attending the Last Hours of His

General Frank Blair, after being bed-ridder for more than two years, expired last night at 11:30 p. m. at his residence in this city. Over two years ago he sustained a shock of paralysis, which forced him to retire from public life, and made him a confirmed invalid. After his paralytic attack, he also became afflicted with soften ing of the brain, and the decline in his mental speak since last fall. Three mouths ago, as a last resort, the operation of

TRANSPUBION OF BLOOD physicians of this city. Two ounces of blood were drawn from the arm of a strong, healthy man, and transfused into the veins of the Gen-eral. This operation was repeated three times, hopes that he would eventually fully recover. His intimate friends, however, who knew the

HIS PAMILY WERE ALWAYS HOPEFUL. During the present summer he has taken car-riage-rides frequently. One day last week he descended the stairs without assistance, and went about the room unsupported.

The circumstances that immediately preceded his death were as follows: Yesterday afternoon he was taken out for a drive, and returned in about an hour, apparently much refreshed. He was placed at a front-room window by his family, where he could look out and enjoy the evening breeze. Shortly afterwards, being for the moment alone, he arese and made an effort to go to an adjoining room. He was

suddenly seized with vertico, and, before assistance could reach him, tell to the floor, striking with his right temple the corner of a bureau. The fall stunned him, and he was picked up in an insensible state. Dr. Farrar was immediately summoned, and every effort made to revive the General, but without saccess. He remained in a comatose state, breathing easily and evidently auffering no pain. It was plain that his end was near, as his pulse was slow, his heart-beats getting lower and lower, and his features growing rigid. At 11:30 he quietly breathed his last, dying painlessly and without a struggle. About his death-bed were the General's wife and eight children. Besides his tamily, no others were present except Dr. Farrar and Mrs. Samuel Simmons.

RIGORAPHICAL.

It is an acknowledged fact among Gen. Blair's beet friends that his paralytic stroke was superinduced by political disappointment, and his case must be regarded as a striking filestration of the ingratitude of parties. In 1870 Frank Blair beaded the Liberal movement in this State, and it was to his influence chiefly that the Confederate element owed their enfranchisement. In that year he was elected to the Legislature from this city, and in January, 1871, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator Drake in the United States Senate. It is well known that a compact was entered into between Blair and the Democratic party leaders that, at the expiration of his fragmentary term in the Senate, he was to be returned for six years, and that the leadership of the party in Missouri was to be accorded him. Blair took this agreement in good faith, and did splendid service in putting it upon a formidable footing. At that time he was in magnificent health. In the winter of 1872 occurred BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE MEMORABLE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE THE MEMORABLE SEPATORIAL STRUGGLE
between Gen. Hisir and the Hoo. L. V. Bogy, in
which the latter came off victorious. Blair now
saw that he had been duped into allegiance to a
party which had proven treacherous to its solemn
pledge, and had utterly ignored its promises to
reward his services. His defeat hurt him very
much, and was the source of keen despondency,
and it was manifest that his physical health became affected from that period.
Two years ago Gov. Woodson appointed him to
the position of State Insurance Commissioner, but
it was a disgraceful fact that, although his services had been of such an eminent character, it
took an extraordinary effort to secure his condimation by the Democratic State Senate, and this
was only done by the unanimous vote of the Republican Senators.

THIS GLARING PROOF OF INGRATITTIES THIS GLARING PROOF OF INCRATITUES was too much even for the vigorous Blair, and the shock was so great to him that shortly thereafter he was stricken with paralysis, and has been helpless ever since. The best Democrats here acknowledge that Hlair was treated badly, and that their party broke faith with him in the most interpretary broke faith with him in the most inexcusable manner. He held the position of incurance Commissioner up to the time of his death, and it was his only means of support.—St. Louis cor. Chicago Tribune, July 10.

The Wreck of the Poyang-One Hundred

lowing:

"The steamer Spark, which arrived at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, brought the sad intelligence that the Macao steamer Poyang had foundered, with a great loss of life. It appears that she left this port for Macao, as usual, on Monday, and had arrived in sight of Macao when the typhon. commenced in tall force. Finding the foundered, with a great loss of life. It appears that she left this port for Macao, as usual, on Monday, and had arrived in sight of Macao when the typhoon commenced in full force. Finding the violence of the wind too strong to turn back, at 6 o'clock she was compelled to bring up off the Nine Islands, about six miles from the harbor, and there experienced the full force of the typhoon. The sea rapidly increased, sweeping the decks. Everything that could be done was done to save the vessel, but a huge sea was breaking over, and she foundered about 110'clock that night. There were about 100 passengers on board; also the captain, officers and crew of the Portuguese vessel Santa Sancha, sold at Manila. Captain Carroll, the chief mate and purser, along with nearly all the passengers, have been lost. Those saved are: The first and second engineers, one passenger, (Captain Wade,) two watchmen, two pliots, four sallors, three firemen, one Chinese passenger and the captain's boy, making sixteen in all. The chief engineer, Mr. Murphy, was saved by clinging to the walking-beam, from which he was picked up and taken on to Macao, where he found the harbor covered with wreckage. On the news of the sad disaster reaching Macao, the agents of the lift, fated steamer did their best to get a boat of some sort to go to the wreck, but not a single one could be got for any money. They then applied to the Governor of Macao to send out one of the Government gunboats, and his excellency, with commendable promptitude, ordered the Camoens to leave at once.

"On the receipt of the intelligence in Hong Kong naiversal regret was felt at the sad disaster. Capt. Carroll was known here by everybody and was very much respected, and passengers to Macao will miss his genial and hearty companionship. The fisgs of nearly all the vessela in the harbor, as well as those on the different mercantile houses, were flying at half-mast on the 2d instant out of respect for the decased. The only items of cargo by the Poyang given were eighteen chests of opi